The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 4 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1915 PRICE THREE CENTS

SAVING THE CATTLE

Government Officers Point Out Stock is Being Depleted

THE VETERINARIANS EXPLAIN

The government officers located in this County who have beep investigating the foot and mouth disease, which was prevalent in this State for several weeks, are now working on a campaign in which they will try to induce the farmers to keep all of their heifers in order to raise more cows than heretofore. The authorities say that the large number of cattle killed while the disease existed has caused the country in all sections to become short of cows.

Dr. C. A. Schauffer in charge of the district, and one of his assistants, Dr. W. G. Benner, told a reporter some of the farmers who have had their cattle quarantined in their stables and farms because of the territory around them being infected, show a disposition to sell their veal heifer calves instead of raising them. "This is going to put an awful crimp in cattle," said the government officials. "It is going to make prices jump upwards. The farmers who are now rushing off their cattle to be slaughtered should not do so. Instead they should raise others on their farms in order that in time they will make up the deficiency caused by the large killing of their animals."

In speaking about the quarantine in the State, the inspector said some of the people, for some reason, do not understand the meaning of the phrases, "modified area," "closed area," "exposed area," "closed area," and "quarantined area". If they did, he said the State veterinarian and his helpers, would not be misunderstood and their work interfered with as much as it is at present. The State veterinarian has nothing whatever to do with the lifting of any quarantine. All quarantined sections are made so by the government, or rather through the government's agent, D. F. Houston, who is Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Houston has absolute charge of this work and from time to time issues bulletins regarding the standing of the various infected districts. On January 1, an official bulletin, No. B. All Order 231, was received by the local office in which was the following concerning Delaware:

"Quarantined area: The entire State. Closed area: The county of New Castle. Exposed area: None. Modified area: The counties of Kent and Sussex. Free area: None.

"Now if this comes from Washington it is an order and there is nothing for the local inspectors, the State veterinarian or his helpers to do but inforce the law. They are nothing more than employes of the government and if they will not do their duty the government will get some one who will. It was only on January 14 that a modification in the quarantine laws of the government for Delaware was received and that was not to go into effect until the the next day. This was immediately complied with by the local authorities. The people of Delaware should by no means try to find disapproval with the men conducting the investigation in this State as this State has been cleaned up in every much shorter order than any other State and mainly because the men working on the case were right on the job."

The foot and mouth disease situation in the State at the present time is running along very mildly. There have been no discoveries or any probable cases brought to the attention of the authorities in the past month or so. The law regarding the State, as it is at the present time, taken from the last amendment issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, is as follows:

Delaware: The portion of New Castle county north of Chesapeake and Delaware canal and situated outside of a radius of five miles of any infected farm or premises is made exposed area. The portion of New Castle county south of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and situated outside of a radius of five miles of any infected farm or premises is made modified area. The Kent and Sussex counties and that portion of New Castle county south of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal outside of the five mile radius of Delaware City is made modified area.

The explanation of the terms which have caused a great deal of questions to be asked and those which Dr. Schauffer referred to is as follows.

Quarantined area: Any State or any portion thereof quarantined for the hoof and mouth disease in live stock.

Closed area: Those portions of the quarantined area into which the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine is permitted, for immediate slaughter only, and from which the interstate and foreign movement of such animals is absolutely prohibited, and the movement of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, or hoofs of such animals, and of hay, straw, or similar fodder, barnyard refuse or litter is restricted.

Exposed area: Those portions of the quarantined area from the interstate and foreign movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine is permitted for immediate slaughter after inspection and certification and into which such animals may be moved for any purpose, also from which the interstate and foreign movement, of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, and hoofs of such animals and of straw, hay or similar fodder, barnyard refuse, or litter is restricted.

Modified area: Those portion of the quarantined area from which the interstate and foreign movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine is permitted for immediate slaughter without inspection, and into which such animals may be moved for any purpose, also from which the interstate and foreign movement of the dressed carcasses of such animals, the hides, skins, wool hair, hoofs of such animals, and of hay, straw, or similar fodder, barnyard refuse, or litter is permitted without any restriction whatever.

Free area: Those States or portions thereof which are not quarantined for foot and mouth disease, and on which no restrictions whatever are imposed. Live-stock from such free areas may be shipped into any free and exposed area within the borders of its own State or any other State for any purpose.

The above is the status of the conditions as they are in effect today, but which are modified from day to day as conditions improve.

ODESSA

Mr. Harry Ward was a Philadelphia visitor part of this week.

Mr. Clark Coppage has been visiting his mother part of this week.

Miss Helen Sparks was a Philadelphia visitor part of last week.

Mr. Hollis Baker, of Aberdeen, Md., was a visitor in town on Saturday.

Mr. Henry Kronemier was a Wilmington visitor one day last week.

Miss Grace McLaurie returned this week to West Chester Normal School.

Mrs. G. F. Mathers, of Langhorn, Pa., is the guest of her aunt Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Woods.

Miss Rachel Mifflin, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor with her aunt Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Woods.

Miss Maude Douglas was an over Sunday visitor with her brother and family in Middletown.

Mrs. Malcolm Croft spent Thursday of last week with her mother Mrs. Emily McClellen in Wilmington.

Miss Georgia Enos, of Wilmington, was a visitor with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Enos on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Mobray returned to her home in Baltimore after a months stay with her mother Mrs. Dorothy Gilch.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clothier and daughter Gertrude were over Sunday guests with her mother Mrs. Mary Morgan.

Epworth League Services Sunday evening at St. Paul's M. E. Church will be in charge of Miss Loleta Buckson. All are very cordially invited to be present.

On Monday last Messrs. John and Robert Heller, John Gremminger, Wilbur Ward and William Bogensheitz left for a gunning trip down the Delaware River.

PORT PENN

E. E. Bendler is home from Washington, D. C., on the sick list.

Mrs. E. D. Yearsley, of Delaware City, is spending a few days at home.

Elmer E. Bendler has greatly improved his property by a coat of paint.

Frank Vanhekle and wife are entertaining his mother Mrs. Fredus Vanhekle, of St. Georges.

Mrs. Jennie Lapp left on Saturday for Browns' Mills, N. J., who has accepted a position.

Joseph B. Yearsley, wife and daughter Miss Mae, and Harvey E. Moore and wife have returned after a pleasant ten days' visit with Rev. George E. Sterling and wife, at Bishopville, Md.

Members of the P. O. S. of A. are making very extensive improvements in their lodge room by giving it a new coat of paint, varnish and decorations. Velvet-brusssls rugs have also been ordered to cover the floor.

The revivals are in progress in the M. E. Church, Miss Mary Fleming an evangelist, in charge. She is by her plain speaking getting the people aroused, but as yet there are no conversions, although a good crowd attends every night.

Quite an interesting debate was held Monday evening, by the P. O. S. of A., after the business was transacted, the wives and friends of the members were invited to hear the argument. The question being: Resolved that, "Labor is More Powerful than Capital." After several good arguments on both sides, it was decided by judges in favor of labor. A treat of ice cream and cake was then served. The question for Monday evening next is: Resolved, that "Water is Greater Than Fire."

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

All parents, teachers and interested friends are cordially invited to attend a meeting in the School Assembly Room, beginning 3 P. M. prompt, on Friday, January 29th, for the purpose of organizing. Dr. Charles A. Wagner, State Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. George W. Marshall State President of National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations will make short addresses that without doubt will be most interesting. For the convenience of mothers of babies and young children, a committee will gladly entertain them at the school while mothers are attending the meetings which it is planned to hold once a month. It is hoped to have a large attendance. These Associations have been established all over the United States, and in every instance proved most helpful factors in the life of the community. The aims and purposes of the Mother's Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations are, in part as follows: To raise the standards of home life; to develop wiser, better trained parenthood; to bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child; to surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of law-breakers and criminals; to carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in home, school, church, state or Legislation.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Catherine Touhey, was in Wilmington, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank are spending the month in Philadelphia.

Miss Helen Start, of Smyrna, spent the week-end with Miss Esther Davis.

Miss Bessie Morton and Miss Mary L. Price are spending sometime at Atlantic City.

Miss Lida McNamee, of Elk Neck, Md, visited her aunt Mrs. Frank J. Penington this week.

Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran and Miss Alberta Cochran were Philadelphia visitors on Wednesday.

Mrs. George V. Peverley and daughter, Miss Charlotte, are spending some time at Atlantic City.

Miss Alice Beck, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with her father, Mr. E. H. Beck and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bragdon, of Columbus, Ghio, have been visiting their parents here this week.

Mrs. A. Fogel, has returned from a trip to New York, where she was viewing the Spring fashions.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Darlington, of Pleasant Hill, Md., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott.

Mr. Thomas Cochran and family, of New York, left Wednesday for Miami, Fla., on the Star Board Air Line Florida Limited, where they will spend two months.

Mrs. L. C. Scott, entertained on Thursday last, Mrs. L. L. Maloney and Mrs. W. A. Scott, of Townsend; Mrs Edgar Clark, Mrs. William Barnett, Mrs. James Collins, Mrs. Edward Jones and Mrs. M. A. Smith, of town.

St. Annes' Church Notes

Jan. 24th, The Third Sunday after Epiphany.

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School session at 11.45 A. M.

Evening Prayer and sermon at 7.30 P. M.

Service on Wednesday evening in the church 7.30.

Meetings: - The Ladies Guild on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, in the Parish House.

Morbus Sabaticus. (Sunday Sickness) Very Prevalent, and Contagious ! On Sunday morning rise at seven; use plenty of cold water on the face; eat a plain hearty breakfast. Then mix up and take internally a dose compossed of equal parts of the following ingredients, namely:

Will, Energy, Push,
Determination, Self Respect,
Respect for God's Day,
Respect for God's Book,
Respect for God's House,
A Desire to be Somebody.

Stir well: add a little spirit of Love to insure sweetness. Repeat the dose every three minutes until Church time, if relief does not come sooner. If the day is stormy, an external application of umbrellas, rubber coats and overshoes will be beneficial.—Selected.

Bethesda Church Notes

The revival services are in progress. Miss Minnie Shay, of Baltimore, arrived on Monday and will assist the pastor for two weeks. She is a winsome personality and wholly consecrated to the work. Her soulful singing and pungent exnortations have profoundly impressed the people The outlook for a successful meeting is encouraging. This campaign for souls ought to enlist the sympathy and ardent suppoat of every member and friend of the church. We expect to have a great day next Sunday. The pastor will preach a brief sermon at 10.30 a. m., after which Miss Shay will sing and give the altar call.

In the evening at 7.30 o'clock, an interesting program will be rendered. Miss Shay will speak at night.

We are using the Sunday song books, and the pieces are beautiful. We shall have a song service every evening.

Brotherhood Devotional meeting at 9.30 a. m.

Sunday School at 2 p. m.

Jr. League Saturday at 3 p. m.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, January 24th, 1914.—10.30 A. M., Public Worship with sermon.
11.45 A. M.—Sunday School session.
6.45 P. M.—Christian Endeavor Service. Topic: "Favorite Character in the Bible and Why."
7.30 P. M. Evening Service.

A Variety Shower

Mrs. Ephraim Reasten was given a variety shower on Monday evening at her home on West Main Street. About fifty friends were present, each bringing with them a beautiful gift, showing friendship and good will toward the bride. The gifts included several gold pieces, down quilt, blankets, towels and other things too numerous to mention. The evening passed amid lots of fun, delightful refreshments being furnished by the friends of the bride.

TOWNSEND

Mr. Simpler is visiting his sister Mrs. O. Foraker.

Mr. John Townsend spent Monday and Tuesday at Chestertown.

Mrs. Louise DeCoursey, of Centreville Md., visited Anna G. VanDyke, Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wahl, of Wilmington, is visiting her mother Mrs. Emma Wells.

Mrs. Viola Harman spent Monday with her sister Mrs. James Money, near Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Margaret Ginn is visiting her brother Mr. Thornly and family, of Sassafras, Md.

Nathaniel VanHorn and wife are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Demorest, of Delanco, N. J.

Mrs. Helen Simpson, of Wilmington formerly of Townsend who was very ill is slowly improveing.

Mrs. Oliver Foraker and Miss Laura Heavalow, visited relatives in Glasgow, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Knotts visited her son G. Lloyd Knotts and wife in Wilmington, Several days the past week.

John Geary, of Atlantic City, returned home after spending a few days the past week at Walter S. Money.

Miss Lenora Davis returned Monday and resumed to her work again as teacher having been absent some time on account of sickness.

Rev. Warren Burr and wife visited Philadelphia this week and attended the Revival meeting of W. A. Sunday. Others in town have also visited the Tabernacle.

WARWICK

Miss Bessie Gunkel entertained at Cards on Friday evening last.

Mr. Hansom King is visiting relatives in Oradell, N. J., and New York.

Miss Eva Holden and Master Holden Moore are visiting relatives in Chester.

The Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Hall on Wednesday.

Mrs. Verena L. Vinyard is visiting her daughter Mrs. Urie Ginn, near Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. A. B. Dupuy is spending some time at the home of her mother, in Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. Robert Lipscomb, of Batimore, spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jones.

Mr. D. S. Cann, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with her mother Mrs. Mary Lofland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt entertained at dinner on Sunday, Mrs. Mary A. Lofland, Miss Eula Vinyard, Mr. T. B. Vinyard, of Warwick, Miss Mae Walker and Mr. William Lofland, both of Philadelphia.

Fogel & Burstan contest ends January 30th.—All coupons must be in February 10th.—Treasurer Crossland will count coupons, and announce winners in Middletown Transcript, Saturday, February 13th.

The Storm's Aftermath

The Transcript wishes to call attention to at least two places in the town where are detached tree limbs hanging poised like the hair suspended sword of Damocles over the head of Dionysius' courtier, ready some day to brain the passer.

There is one such menace on North Broad street in the tree before Mr. Bloome's shoe shop, and another swinging over the path on North Broad, from the big tree in the yard of Mrs. R. W. Brady. There may be others, and it may be wise to find out, first for humane reasons, and second to make sure the town may not some day enjoy the luxury of a law suit.

One thinks of the famous bon mot of Sydney Smith anent a dangerous dilapidated door, "When that door has fallen and killed somebody it will probably—be hung !"

Think This Over

When a newspaper gives you a lot of free advertising in order to boom some concert or entertainment in which you are interested, keep track of the lines that are printed week by week and multiply that number by the regular advertising rates of the paper. Compare the results with the actual money value of any favor that you get from any other business concern Then take into consideration the fact that advertising and circulation are the only two things that a newspaper has to sell. Now, in these days of higher prices, how much do you think it ought to give away?

May Lose Turkey Money

A large number of the people of Talbot county are greatly disturbed because of the non-arrival of remittances to cover shipments of turkeys, some of them made to New York as long ago as Dec. 9th. The shipments about which this uneasiness is felt were all made to the same New York firm of commission merchants; one that has been patronized by shippers of that county for a number of years. Usually returns have been received within the week. Many of those now on the anxious bench shipped their birds well before Christmas, yet have not received remittances.

AN ATHLETIC PARK

Middletown Encourages Wholesome Outdoor Sports

IN NEW "ACADEMY'S PARK"

At last Middletown is going to give its youth some amusement facilities—such as do all wideawake communities. The piece of ground on Penington street recently bought by the Academy Trustees is to be thrown into the plot already owned by the Academy and the whole enclosure to be called the "Academy Park," and to be devoted to all kinds of athletics, such as a baseball field, a tennis court, a cinder running track, pole vaulting, etc.

The grounds are to be leveled, and prepared in a scientific manner by an engineer, and a stable owned by the Academy will be metmorphosed into a "Club House" with the usual conveniences snch as shower baths etc

There will also be a commodious grandstand on the grounds from which the various sports may be witnessed—for the usual gate fee, of course.

Then too, "The Middletown Athletic Association" blushingly steps before the footlights, and makes its initial bow to its prospective audiences.

The officers chosen are President, Jesse L. Shepherd; Vice President, E. H. Beck; Secretary, Robert Douglas, Treasurer, Daniel W. Stevens. The Board of Directors are C. W. Jones, James E. Walls, James D. Davis, Edward J. Jones, C. J. Freeman, Joseph R. Heldmyer, Dr. W. S. Combs, and George H. Johnson.

Daniel W. Stevens as Manager will lead the new nine on to as many victories as crowned the famed Macedonian manager, or that later and greater conqueror, Connie Mack.

The Transcript scribe used to know a thing or two about baseball and yet does. He can give the "boys" the three rules whose observance will win for them the primacy in Delaware baseball 1st, practice, 2d., Practice, 3d., PRACTICE!

A great Latin poet once said "Poeta nascitur non fit"—the poet is born, uot made". Now, the reverse of that is true of your baseball player—he is "made—by everlasting practice—not born." The chap who thinks himself a born baseball player, is really a bigger "stick" than the thing he "fans" the ball with.

So we say if our young ball tossers will practice just twice as much—better still, thrice as much—as any other nine in the state, then they will trim all comers, assuming they start with good materials.

But we fear they will not do this but fall into the universal habit of amateurs, whether contending in the diamond, acting on the home stage, or in any other fashion attempting the tasks of professionals viz. expecting to do first rate work after about tench rate practice.

We hope this coming "Nine" may prove the rule by furnishing the rare exception. At any rate, here's "All success to them!"

We learn that already $200 have been subscribed to finance the future campaigns. The citizens generally should go down into their jeans to help this laudable enterprise succeed in a way to profit and honor the town for years to come.

Sale of Apples

John Armstrong, of Middletown, who took active charge of the exhibit of E. H. Shallcross, retiring president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in Odd Eellows Hall, Tenth and King streets which came to a close last night, was one of the most popular men in the building: It was conceded by all the exhibitors that Mr. Armstrong was some salesman. He not only sold out the entire exhibit of Mr. Shallcross, who was on the job also in his spare time, but sold considerable of the goods of the other exhibitors.

It may also be said that Mr. Armstrong secured a large number of orders for boxes of apples to be shipped from the storage houses, where the fruits of Mr. Shallcross are kept. All the exhibitors sold out, and in many varieties, especially in Stayman Winesap and Grimes Golden could have sold as many more as their were in the building. Mr. Armstrong ventured to say that he could sell 1,000 barrels of fruit such as was exhibited during the week had such a quantity been on hand at the exhibit. Saturday's *Morning News*.

"Billy's Bungalow"

"Come one ! Come all ! This rock shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"
So said the famous chiefton bold.
'Tis a story of course that is very old,
But what was said to Sir Roderick Dhu
We wish to repeat once more to you—
Come one ! Come all !

Comedy in three acts. Middletown Opera House, January 25th, at 8 o'clock. Benefit of Junior Auxiliary of St. Annes' Church.

For Price Reductions Fogel & Burstan's White Sale breaks all records ! Finest white underwear & [illegible] 1-2 Price !

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by Earnest Jarrell, on the Brady Farm, one mile south of Mt. Pleasant. Denny Goldsborough, Auc.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1914.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert F. Boyer at his residence on the road from Taylors's Bridge to Fleming's Landing.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 3d 1915.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Joseph E. Shaw, near McDonough, Del.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1915.—Public sale of s ock, farm implements, &c., by Henry Austin, on the road from Pine Tree Corner, to Taylor's Bridge. D. P. Hutchison, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1915—Public sale of stock farming implements etc., by Herman H. Staats on the R. Y. Wallen farm on the road from Greenspring to Dexter corner. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Rorbert D. Ratledge, on the road from Warwick, Md., to Townsend. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Mrs. Laura Tyuax, on the "Roberts farm," on the Levels. D. P. Hutchison, auc.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1915—Public Sale of Stock, Farmng Implements, etc., by C. E. Pool, near McDonough, Del. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11th—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by A. Bredemier, on the road from Middletown to Mt. Pleasant.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Thomas Lattonius, on the farm known as the S. R. Warren Farm, 4 miles west of Townsend, Del. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1915.—Public sale of cattle and hogs by J. F. Fox on the Long Island farm on the road from Odessa to Silver Run. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1915.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by L. E. Druley, on th Droll farm, near the Brick Mill. JOSEPH M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Harvey Jewell, on Bohemia Manor, Md., on the road leading from Murphy's mill, to Back Creek. Eugene Racine, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 15th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Urie P. Ginn, on the "George Houston farm," 2 1-2 miles from Mt. Pleasant. D. P. Hutchison, auc.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c,, by Harry Isaac, near Mt. Pleasant. D. P. Hutchison, auc.

FRIDAY, February 19th, 19th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Thomas Maloney, on "Biggs Farm," 2 1-2 miles south of Glasgow, on the State road. Eugene Racine, auc.

LOCAL NEWS

The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal at W. C. JONES'

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.
J. C. GREEN.

WANTED—BALED HAY AND STRAW. S. B. FOARD.

FRESH and SALT FISH at my store at all times. W. C. JONES.

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.
J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

All Clothing Prices down at S. M. Rosenberg's everything down, even the Big Sign !

Don't forget, S. M. Rosenberg moves into hts fine, new quarters in Town Hall—February 15th.

FOR SALE.—One Set Double Carriage Harness, in good order.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides.
W. C. JONES.

WANTED.—A position as housekeeper, by married lady with two small children. Call Phone 224-11.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Oak hall-stand and dining-room table, also walnut bedroom suit and sideboard. Apply to
THIS OFFICE.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut, stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE GEORGES CREEK soft coal.
Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Mrs. Alfred M. Chamberlaine has sold her residence on West Main street, to Jay Davis. Possession to be given in March.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending Jan. 14th: Mrs. Mattie Stevens, Mrs. Emory Pryor, Mrs. Violet Carroll, Miss Bessie Barkers, Miss Sarah Hayes (2), Miss Cassie Morris, James Hamilton, Arthur Caulk.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per Year.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

The Governor and Legislature Were Interested Visitors

DOCTOR MITCHELL'S ADDRESS

On Friday, January 15th, Governor Miller and the members of the State Legislature visited Delaware College, the Women's College, and the College Farm. The visitors arrived at 10 o'clock. They were met at the Pennsylvania railroad station by Delaware College officials, who escorted them to the State farm, where an inspection was made of the buildings and the stock. After spending half an hour at the farm, they went to the college oratory where an informal reception was held.

In the college oratory the visitors were greeted and welcomed by the entire student body, headed by President Samuel C. Mitchell and other members of the faculty. The visitors occupied seats on the platform. Several interesting addresses were made, the first speaker being President Mitchell, who praised the students for their good work and complimented the State for its liberality toward the educational institutions of Delaware.

Governor Miller spoke briefly, commenting on the growth of the college, which is evidence of the fact that it is doing good and the people are appreciating it. He told of a plan for the development of the college, which it is hoped to carry out. Additional buildings are to be erected and the scope of the college is to be increased.

Addresses were made by President Pro Tempore J. H. Walker of the Senator James B. Hickman, of Wilmington, Senator Samuel J. Furniss, of Bethel, Senator Charles Wharton, of Dover.

The members of the House of Representatives were next heard from. the speakers being Speaker Charles H. Grandiand and Representatives Harvey Hall, of Smyrna, and H. C. Downward, of Wilmington, who also had words of praise for "Old Delaware" and its students and management. They made it plain that all of Delaware feels a deep interest in the college and its affairs.

Dr. Mitchell, who followed in a brief speech, paid a glowing tribute to Dr. George A. Harter, former president and now a member of the college faculty, who, he said, was largely responsible for bringing the college up to its present standard of efficiency. Dr. Harter expressed his appreciation. He was given a great cheer by the students.

After the visitors had made an inspection of the college buildings, including the laboratories, shops, and gymnasium, and the Joe Frazer Athletic Field, the Delaware College Cadet Corps gave an exhibition. The visitors were then escorted by the cadets to the Women's College, where they were welcomed by Dean Robinson and the faculty. After luncheon which was served by the home economics department of the new college, the Governor and the members of the Legislature left for Dover.

On Wednesday, January 13, Assistant Professor A. C. Whittier, of the department of chemistry, spoke to the Avon Club of Felton on "How we Live-Nutrition." He first explained briefly the Pure Food law, and the investigations that made this law necessary. He then took up some of the popular ideas in regard to nutrition, such as vegetarianism and Fletcherism. Next he devoted some time to disscussion of (1) the chemical change produced by cooking upon food, and (2) the effect of cooking upon digestion and assimulation. In a general way, he outlined the needs of the body, under varying conditions, and warned his hearers against an unbalanced diet as well as a too liberal one. In conclusion Professor Whittier said: "The reason that it is highly important for us to learn something about nutrition whereas our ancestors got along all right.

Roll of Honor

TOWNSEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following public have received over an average of 90 per cent, for the past month:

10th grade—Mildred Daniels, Ruth Reynolds, Elizabeth Richardson.

9th grade—Dollie Hammond, Reba Rittenhouse, Leola Ratledge, Miriam Hutchison, Helen Reynolds.

8th grade—Leilah Money, Gladys Pollitt, Corinne Outten, Irving Hart,

7th grade—Helen Prichard, Florence Unruh, Grace Money, Gladys Money, Edna Hart, Rebecca Bramble, Thressa Wilson, Edward Graves, Mabel Harman Millard Powell.

6th grade—Maud Bramble, Charles Treleaven, Stockton Townsend.

5th grade—Clara Unruh, Elizabeth Maloney, Pearla Wells, Ralph Heinold, Earl Yokem, Jack Treleaven.

4th grade—Margaret Wilson, Anna Bratton, Edward Hart, Frank Naylor, Harry Staats.

3d grade—Esther Money, Etta Skeegs, Myrtle Ivory, Mary Wells, Mary Schwatka, Lillian West, Margaret Schrindrwolf, Grace Guessford, John Hutchison, Avery Shockley.

2nd grade—Lillian Alfree, Davis Staats, Howard Alfree, Dorothy Alfree, Bradford Naylor.

1,000,000 RUSSIANS RELIEVE WARSAW TURKS SUFFER A SEVERE DEFEAT BATTLE FIERCELY FOR LA BOISSELLE

:o:

Ebb and Flow of a Terrific Struggle Engulfs Little French Village Near Albert as Germans Sweep Foe Out

:o:

ARMY SWEEPS ON IN TRANSYLVANIA

:o:

London.—The steady pressure of the Czar's armies, reinforced by about 1,000,000 fresh troops of the levy of 1914, has enabled Grand Duke Nicholas to push back slowly but continually the German line west of Warsaw.

The Russians crossed the Skrwa River a few miles below Plock, and advanced in force to take the city of Plock.

Russian troops already had reached Sierpec and Gombin, situated respectively north and south of this provincial capital.

In northern Poland the Russians continue to advance toward the Prussian border, say the reports.

Reports of a staggering blow dealt to the Turks after their determined stand in the snow at Kara-Urgan, in the Caucasus, are confirmed in the later dispatches.

The Turks are fighting rear guard actions, but are being pressed back toward Erzerum in great disorder.

Petrograd dispatches indicate the defeat of the Turks is regarded as so decisive that it will mark the close of the Ottoman attempt to invade Russia in the Caucasian region.

The Russian victory, it is said, probably will free enough of the Caucasian army to oppose effectively the Turkish troops who are approaching the frontier further eastward through Persia. This, if carried out, would mark the complete collapse of the Turkish campaign of invasion of Russian soil.

Desperate fighting continues on the western front, especially between Arras and Albert, where La Boisselle is the main bone of contention. As the result of the blowing up an ammunition depot by a German shell, part of the village was set afire and the French were forced to evacuate the town. They recaptured it a little later, however, according to the Paris official statements.

London.—Severe fighting in Flanders, near Arras, in the region of Perthes and north of the farm of Beausejour, with a decided advantage for the Allies, is reported in the official French communique. Near Nieuport the Belgians and French have pushed forward and driven the Germans from their entrenched line in the sand dunes, at the same destroying a fort from which the enemy had been debouching and doing considerable execution. Quiet still prevails at Soissons, but further to the east, at Troyon, the Germans made an attack but were easily checked, the French declare. The Allied progress at Perthes and Beausejour is beginning to assume considerable proportions. The action there continued through a violent snowstorm, the French infantry executing a successful attack which enabled them to push their lines forward over a wide front. Berlin tells of some gains on the western front and declares the French have lost 20,000 killed, and at least 150,000 in killed, wounded, sick and missing, since the Allies took the offensive in December, while the German losses total only 40,000.

In the eastern "theatre" the Germans are using heavy artillery to hammer the Russian lines, especially on the front before Warsaw. Further to the south the Austrians also are depending on their artillery to hold the Russians in check. The fighting has been so heavy on the Dunajec River, where, if the Austrians fail to hold their present lines, the advance of the Russians will again threaten Cracow. New Austro-German forces are reported to have been organized to repel the Russian invasion of Hungary, but the Russians hold the Carpathians passes and have placed their artillery there on the crests commanding the passages. There is no important change in East Prussia.

The Russians continue their advance, forcing the Germans back step by step. While the main army is repelling the fierce onslaughts of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is trying to reach Warsaw; other forces take Kirlibaba Pass, on the Transylvanian border.

The capture of this pass is expected to hasten action by Rumania and compel the Germans to send troops for the defence of Eastern Hungary.

In a desperate bayonet charge on the Vistula the Germans captured only one Russian trench, this being their seventh attack.

TO PAY FOR SWEDISH LOSSES.

Germans Start Fund to Compensate Owners of Ships Lost.

London.—Germans have admitted that the mines by which several Swedish ships were sunk in the Gulf of Finland might possibly have been planted by German vessels. This is shown by the fact that Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American Company, and other German shipowners have subscribed $100,000 to compensate the owners of the Swedish vessels.

BRITISH OFFICERS ESCAPE.

Withdraw Parole in Holland and Flee From Camp.

London.—Four British naval officers who escaped from Holland, where they had been interned, have reached England. They deny that they broke their parole.

Telegrams from Amsterdam say all the interned British officers early in December notified the authorities that they wished to be relieved of their parole. After this they were confined in a camp at Groningen.

CZAR MASSING ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN.

London.—The latest official reports from the Russian General Staff disclose a new operation on the part of the Russian Army which may have far-reaching results.

Starting on their New Year the Russian cavalry commenced a forward movement in Northern Poland on the right bank of the lower Vistula River, and have reached the Skrwa River, about forty miles east of the German fortress of Thorn, West Prussia, driving a small force of German cavalry and infantry before them.

It is believed that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, intends to use an entirely new army, consisting, according to dispatches, of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, in this region, operating in conjunction with an army which is advancing in East Prussia.

This new army would place the German troops at Mlawa in a vise and at the same time threaten the rear of the Germans in front of Warsaw.

The French have been obliged to retire east of Soissons, but have begun a new offensive movement and have taken the town of St. Paul, northeast of that city. No fear is entertained in Paris that the Germans will succeed in breaking through the allied lines, even though they succeed in capturing Soissons itself.

5,000 DEAD LEFT BEHIND BY FRENCH AT SOISSONS

Berlin (by wireless via Sayville).—The official report issued by the German main army headquarters includes the following:

"In three days' fight (around Soissons) we have taken about 5,200 prisoners, with fourteen cannon, six machine guns and some revolver guns.

"The French had heavy losses, from four to five thousand French killed being found upon the battlefield."

EMDEN SEA FIGHT MADE GERMAN PRINCE INSANE.

Vancouver.—That Prince Franz Josef of Hohenzollern, a relative of the German Emperor, has become demented as a result of his experiences on board the Emden in her fight with the Australian cruiser Sydney is asserted in a letter received here by the Rev. T. Pitt, Secretary of the Seamen's Institute, whose brother is a Lieutenant on the Sydney.

Lieut. Pitt wrote that while the young Prince was engaged in firing a torpedo a shell from the Sydney entered the torpedo room and killed the men in it, the Prince alone escaping. When rescued Prince Franz was in a dazed condition.

Later the Prince's mind gave way completely, so that it was necessary to place him under restraint. He was taken to Port Said with the other prisoners of war.

JAPS VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT IN EUROPE.

Tokio, Japan.—The promoters in Japan of what has been called the "volunteer movement" have announced their intention of dispatching an army corps to Europe and are appealing to both Japanese and foreigners for funds.

The manifesto says that as Lafayette helped the United States and Garibaldi helped France, so the Japanese wish to assist Great Britain, Russia and France, to terminate the misery of war and restore peace to the world.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

In the Champagne, the French say their fire brought down two German aeroplanes and their four occupants were made prisoners. In the Argonne, both sides claim gains.

Severe weather in the district from Soissons to the frontier and in the Vosges has apparently put a temporary stop to the operations in that region.

The Russians claim to have captured the main pass to Transylvania and expect to invade that part of Austria-Hungary at once unless blocked by the German-Austrian combine in the south.

In the Caucasus the Russians continue to defeat and capture the Turks by the wholesale, according to Petrograd. From Tabriz a Turkish force is moving north to attack the Russians' flank.

Famine conditions in Ostend are reported by a man who evaded the German patrols and escaped from the town.

Turkish control of Persian railroads and highways leading to the Russian frontier seems to have been established by the capture two days ago of Tabriz. It develops that the city fell only after a fierce artillery battle, the Russian garrison retiring in the face of superior numbers

Gains by the Allies along the coast of Flanders in the region of Nieuport and Lombaertzyde are reported from Paris. The Germans were forced to abandon trenches in the dunes and were shelled out of a redan which was destroyed by artillery fire.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Charles E. Warburton has been elected vice-president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society for Cecil county.

Dr. John T. Digges, for many years one of the best-known physicians in Southern Maryland, died at his home near La Plata. He was 73 years old in December. For the last four years he has been in ill health.

A charter has been applied for by the Eureka Fertilizer Company, located near Perryville, with H. G. Rush, W. B. Rush, A. B. Hess and John W. Eshelman as members of the company.

John M. Clayton, of near Calvert, who was recently arrested charged with violating the live-stock quarantine laws in forwarding cows into Chester county, Pa., has been fined $10 and costs.

A thief entered the stable of J. M. Robbins, of Laurel Brook, Harford county, a few nights ago and stole a driving horse valued at $250. The same night a buggy and harness were stolen from A. G. Archer, who is Mr. Robbins' tenant.

Thomas Cropper, 37 years old, a farmer living near Bishop, committed suiced by drowning himself in a creek near his home. The young man's mind had become deranged a few days previous to the suicide. This is thought to have caused him to commit the act.

The fact that the district nurse had just helped him into a morris chair saved an elderly cripple named Webster from an awful death when a piece of wall paper fell on a hot stove in his room on Pleasant street, Cambridge, and carried the flames to his bed, which was destroyed. Webster escaped with burns on a leg and hand.

The people of the western part of Sussex county, Delaware, have been provided with another means of transportation in the Delaware-Maryland motor 'bus line. The line starts at Bridgeville, Del., and runs to Easton, Md. It touches at Cambridge, Md., and all of the principal Delaware towns.

A train rider tried to shoot Railroad Detective John Massie in Hagerstown when the officer attempted to arrest him as he jumped from a Cumberland Valley Railroad freight train. The train rider refused to get off when ordered by the crew and threatened them when they made attempts to eject him forcibly.

When the employes of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, received their pay checks at Hagerstown they found attached a notice to the effect that the checks must not be cashed at saloons or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold. The notice warns the employes that they will not be retained in the service of the company if their checks are cashed at places where intoxicants are sold.

Miss Myrtle Martin, 18 years old, daughter of Frank Martin, near Forest Hill, attempted to rekindle a fire in the kitchen stove with coal oil, when the flames ignited the fluid in the can. An explosion occurred, and the girl, enveloped in flames, ran screaming to the yard. Her father, who was driving a team of horses to the barn, saw his daughter coming frantically towards him waving her arms. He threw his overcoat about the girl and extinguished the flames. Mr. Martin secured an automobile, and, placing his daughter in it, a record-breaking trip of 30 miles was made to a Baltimore hospital. The girl died that night.

Marcellus Pippin, a retired farmer living near Ridgely was beaten severely by a gang of masked robbers. Mr. Pippin and his brother, John, live alone. Mr. Pippin was aroused from his bed by a knock at the front door. Opening the door, four men entered. They asked for something to eat. Mr. Pippin started to prepare coffee when one of the men came up behind him and struck him with a club. The farmer jumped to his feet and attacked the robbers, but was finally overcome. His head and face were bruised, the robbers clubbing him nearly to death. The Pippin brothers, it is said, are quite wealthy, and, it is claimed, have most of their wealth in cash concealed around their home. The robbers were frightened away before finding the money.

The Tekoite Literary Circle has been organized at Webster, Harford county, with the following officers: President, Wilbur W. Walker; vice-president, Newell O. E. Treadway; secretary, Mrs. Richard Hopkins; treasurer, Mrs. William Tobin; program committee, Mrs. W. S. Walker, Mrs. Charles Tolson, Miss Helen Holett, Miss Margaret Moore and Miss Winifred Evans; social committee, Mrs. John Preston, Mrs. Marion Thompson, Mrs. Murriel Evans and Misses Idella Treadway, Mary Walker, Marie Temple and William Thompson.

The Cecil county school board has ordered the Calvert Agricultural High School and the Calvert Public School closed on account of diphtheria in the neighborhood, and Elkton Public School, No. 12, and St. Augustine Public School, No. 2, Second district, on account of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Fannie Thawley, of near Queen Anne's, widow of Alexander Thawley, has been officially notified that she has been left an estate valued at about $300,000 by the will of her uncle, John Pinder, who recently died [illegible]ston, D. C.

CAPITAL CHAT

CITY TO AID IN PAYING SALARIES.

State Officials Win In the Court Of Appeals.

At Annapolis the Court of Appeals, Judge Burke delivering the opinion, decided in favor of the validity of the act of the General Assembly of 1910, creating the Public Service Commission and requiring that the salaries of the commissioners and counsel in excess of $3,000, the constitutional limit, be paid by Baltimore.

The suit to compel the city to pay this excess was instituted by Philip D. Laird, former chairman of the Public Service Commission. In the lower court the decision was favorable to Mr. Laird.

This was a test case involving the city's proportion of the salaries of Mr. Laird's former colleagues and successor, Albert G. Towers, and members of the State Tax Commission and of the State Industrial Accident Commission. By the decision of the Court of Appeals the members of these commissions will also receive the salaries to be paid by the city as set forth in the act. The city will be called upon to pay back salaries since May 1, last, in the case of the Public Service and State Tax Commissions and since November 1, last, in case of the State Industrial Accident Commissioners.

The Court's Decision.

The opinion devotes much attention to section 1 of article 15 of the State Constitution, which relates to the manner of conducting fee offices in the State, and provides that no such holder "shall receive more than $3,000 per annum as compensation." The records of the debates of the constitutional convention are quoted to show that the application of this section is to fee offices entirely, and that it does not involve a limitation upon the power of the legislature to provide for the payment of a larger salary than $3,000 a year to officials of another character. There is no direct statement to this effect, the court says, and any limitation upon the power of the legislature would have to be by implication.

The opinion also holds that the legislature did not intend to make the members and counsel of the commission municipal officers and consequently there is no violation of the provision of the constitution against the holding of two offices. The legislature, the court holds, has large powers over municipal, corporations, and has the undoubted right to compel expenditures for public purposes. Doubtless the thing that the legislature had in mind was the special claim upon the services of the commission that Baltimore city would have.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Change In System Suggested By Secretary Davenport.

That the whole system of State appropriations for educational and charitable institutions must be changed to materially better conditions pointed out by State Comptroller Harrington in his recent report was stated by William H. Davenport, secretary of the State Board of Aid and Charities.

Mr. Davenport had worked out last year many changes in the plan for apportioning appropriations for educational and charitable purposes, but the General Assembly refused to favorably consider such legislation. One of the most important changes advocated by the charities supervising official was in the payment of appropriations to hospitals. Instead of the Assembly doling out lump sums for each year, Mr. Davenport urged that specific sums be laid aside, and from such sums amounts be paid monthly to the hospitals on a pro rata basis for each free patient treated. Under this plan the State would be paying just as a private individual for each specific lot of work performed by the hospital, instead of paying a lump sum for what it expects the hospital to do during the coming year. The system of continuing appropriations is another institution which he urged the abolishment of.

CAMPAIGN FOR PURE MILK.

Woman's Civic League Holds Meeting At Annapolis.

The training of men to fittingly fill the official duties of health officers and deputy health officers is a public question well worthy of some one of the larger philanthropic foundations is the opinion of Dr. William H. Welch, president of the Maryland State Board of Health, as expressed at Annapolis at a meeting held in the hall of the House of Delegates, under the auspices of the Woman's Civic League of Annapolis, and presided over by Governor Goldsborough. Dr. Carl Alsberg, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. John S. Fulton and others spoke upon the subject of the public health as related to the question of pure milk.

A campaign of education of the farmers and dairy product shippers was advocated by Mrs. Alsberg.

Fire thought to have been of incendiary origin destroyed three frame dwellings owned by the Potomac Valley and Lime Company, at Pinesburg.

Frank M. Hardy, of Martinsburg, captain of Baltimore and Ohio police on the Cumberland division, with headquarters at Cumberland, has resigned, to take effect immediately. Captain Hardy had been in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio for 20 years, advancing from patrolman. H. P. Thomas, of New York, succeeds Captain Hardy.

The establishment of fresh-air schools, laws controlling the distribution and sale of milk, eradication of pig-pens and slaughter-houses were recommendations made by City Health Officer Dr. Ira J. McCurdy, of Frederick, at a conference of ministers superintendents of Sunday-schools, principals of high schools, county health officers and school officials.

Thomas Ott, 65 years old, of Friends Cove, shot himself in the head at his home, near Ott Town, six miles southeast of Bedford, dying almost instantly.

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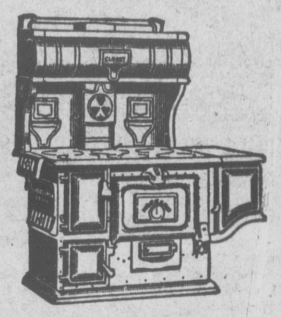

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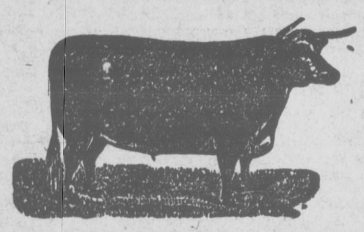

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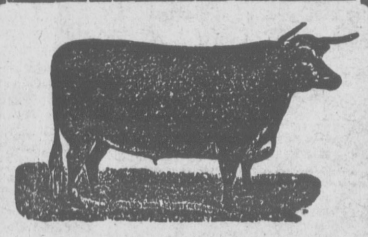

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Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. Bel., his servant, appears in a dying condition and prevents entrance to a secret door. Bela dies. The judge awakes. Miss Weeks explains to him what has occurred during his seizure.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

"Let me hear her description, your honor."

The judge, who had withdrawn into the shadow, considered for a moment, then said:

"I cannot describe her features, for she was heavily veiled; neither can I describe her figure except to say that she is tall and slender. But her dress I remember. She wore purple; not an old woman's purple, but a soft shade which did not take from her youth. The child did not seem to belong to her, though she held her tightly by the hand. In age it appeared to be about six—or that was the impression I received before—"

The sergeant, who had been watching the speaker very closely, leaned forward with a hasty, inquiring glance expressive of something like consternation. Was the judge failing again into unconsciousness?

No; for the eyes which had gone blank had turned his way again, and only a disconnected expression which fell from the judge's lips showed that his mind had been wandering.

"It's not the same but another one; that's all."

Inconsequent words, but the sergeant meant to remember them, for with their utterance a change passed over the judge, and his manner, which had been constrained and hurried during his attempted description, became at once more natural and therefore more courteous.

"Do you think you can find her with such insufficient data? A woman dressed in purple, leading a little child?"

"Judge, I not only feel sure that I can find her, but I think she is found already. Do you remember the old tavern on the Rushville road? I believe they call it an inn now, or some such fancy name."

The judge sat quiet, but the sergeant, who dared not peer too closely, noticed a sudden constriction in the fingers of the hand with which his host fingered a paper cutter lying on the table between them.

"The one where—"

"I respect your hesitation, judge. Yes, the one run by the man you sentenced—"

A gesture had stopped him. He waited respectfully for the judge's next words.

They came quickly and with stern and solemn emphasis.

"For a hideous and wholly unprovoked crime. Why do you mention it and—and his tavern?"

"Because of something I have lately heard in its connection. You know that the old house has been all made over since that time and run as a place of resort for automobilists in search of light refreshments. The proprietor's name is Yardley. We have nothing against him; the place is highly respectable. But it harbors a boarder, a permanent one, I believe, who has occasioned no little comment. No one has ever seen her face; unless it is the landlord's wife. She has all her meals served in her room, and when she goes out she wears the purple dress and purple veil you've been talking about. Perhaps she's your visitor of today. Hadn't I better find out?"

"Has she a child? Is she a mother?"

"I haven't heard of any child, but Mrs. Yardley has seven."

The judge's hand withdrew from the table and for an instant the room was so quiet that you could hear some far-off clock ticking out the minutes. Then Judge Ostrander rose and in a peremptory tone said:

"Tomorrow. After you hear from me again. Make no move tonight. Let me feel that all your energies are devoted to securing my privacy."

The sergeant, who had sprung to his feet at the same instant as the judge, cast a last look about him, curiosity burning in his heart and a sort of desperate desire to get all he could out of this present opportunity. For he felt absolutely sure that he would never be allowed to enter this room again.

But the arrangement of light was such as to hold in shadow all but the central portion of the room. With a sigh the sergeant dropped his eyes from the walls he could barely distinguish and, following Judge Ostrander's lead, passed with him under the torn folds of the curtain and through the narrow vestibule whose door was made of iron, into the room where, in a stronger blaze of light than they had left, lay the body of the dead negro awaiting the last rites.

Would the judge pass this body, or turn away from it toward a door leading front? The sergeant had come in at the rear, but he greatly desired to go out front, as this would give him so much additional knowledge of the house. Unexpectedly to himself the judge's intentions were in the direction of his own wishes. He was led front; and, entering an old-fashioned hall dimly lighted, passed a staircase and two closed doors, both of which gave him the impression of having been shut upon a past it had pleasured no one to revive in many years.

Beyond them was the great front door of colonial style and workmanship, a fine specimen once, but greatly disfigured now by the bolts and bars which had been added to it in satisfaction of the judge's ideas of security.

Many years had passed since Judge Ostrander had played the host; but he had not lost a sense of its obligations. It was for him to shoot the bolts and lift the bars; but he went about it so clumsily and with such evident aversion to the task that the sergeant instinctively sprang to help him.

"I shall miss Bela at every turn," remarked the judge, turning with a sad smile as he finally pulled the door open. This is an unaccustomed effort for me. Excuse my awkwardness."

Something in his attitude, something in the way he lifted his hand to push back a fallen lock from his forehead, impressed itself upon the sergeant's mind so vividly that he always remembered the judge as he appeared to him at that minute. Certainly there were but few men like him in the country, and none in his own town. Of a commanding personality by reason of his height, his features were of a cast to express his mental attributes and enforce attention, and the incongruity between his dominating figure and the apprehensions which he displayed in these multiplied and extraordinary arrangements for personal security was forcible enough to arouse any man's interest.

The sergeant was so occupied by the mystery of the man and the mystery of the house that they had passed the first gate (which the judge had unlocked without much difficulty) before he realized that there still remained something of interest for him to see and to talk about later. The two dark openings on either side, raised questions which the most unimaginative mind would feel glad to hear explained. Ere the second gate swung open and he found himself again in the street he had built up more than one theory in explanation of this freak of parallel fences with the strip of gloom between.

He would have felt the suggestion of the spot still more deeply had it been given him to see the anxious and hesitating figure which, immediately upon his departure entered this dark maze, and with feeling hands and cautious step wound its way from corner to corner—now stopping abruptly to listen, now shrinking from some imaginary presence—a shadow among shadows—till it stood again between the gates from which it had started.

CHAPTER III.

Across the Bridge.

It was ten o'clock, not later, when the judge re-entered his front door, He was alone—absolutely alone, as he had never been since that night of long ago, when with the inner fence completed and the gates all locked, he turned to the great negro at his side and quietly said:

"We are done with the world, Bela. Are you satisfied to share this solitude with me?" And Bela had replied: "Night and day, your honor. And when you are not here—when you are at court, to bear it alone."

And now this faithful friend was dead, and it was he who must bear it alone—alone! How could he face it! He sought for no answer, nor did he allow himself to dwell for one minute on the thought. There was something else he must do first—do this very night, if possible.

Taking down his hat from the rack, he turned and went out again, this time carefully locking the door behind him, also the first gate. But he stopped to listen before lifting his hand to the second one.

A sound of steady breathing, accompanied by a few impatient movements, came from the other side. A man was posted there within a foot of the gate. Noiselessly the judge recoiled and made his way around to the other set of gates. Here all was quiet enough, and, sliding quickly out, he cast a hasty glance up and down the lane, and, seeing nothing more alarming than the back of a second officer lounging at the corner, pulled the gate quietly to and locked it.

He was well down the road toward the ravine before the officer turned.

The time has now come for giving you a clearer idea of this especial neighborhood. Judge Ostrander's house, situated at the juncture of an unimportant road with the main highway, had in its rear three small houses, two of them let and one still unrented. Farther on, but on the opposite side of the way, stood a very old dwelling, in which there lived and presumably worked a solitary woman, the sole and final survivor of a large family. Beyond was the ravine, cutting across the road and terminating it. This ravine merits some description.

It was a picturesque addition to the town through which it cut at the point of greatest activity. With the various bridges connecting the residence portion with the lower business streets we have nothing to do. But there was a nearer one, of which the demands of this story necessitate a clear presentation.

This bridge was called Long, and spanned the ravine and its shallow stream of water not a quarter of a mile below the short road or lane we have just seen Judge Ostrander enter. Between it and this lane, a narrow path ran amid the trees and bushes bordering the ravine. This path was seldom used, but when it was it acted as a short cut to a certain part of the town mostly given over to factories. Indeed the road of which this bridge formed a part was called Factory on this account. Starting from the main highway a half-mile or so below Ostrander lane, it ran diagonally back to the bridge, where it received a turn

Cast a Hasty Glance Up and Down the Lane.

which sent it south and east again toward the lower town. A high bluff rose at this point, which made the farther side of the ravine much more imposing than the one on the near side, where the slope was gradual.

This path, and even the bridge itself, were almost wholly unlighted. They were seldom used at night—seldom used at any time. But it was by this route the judge elected to go into town; not for the pleasure of the walk, as was very apparent from the extreme depression of his manner, but from some inward necessity which drove him on, against his wishes, possibly against his secret misgivings.

He had met no one in his short walk down the lane, but for all that he paused before entering the path just mentioned, to glance back and see if he were being watched or followed. When satisfied that he was not he looked up from the solitary waste where he stood, to the cheerless heavens and sighed; then forward into the mass of impenetrable shadow that he must yet traverse and shuddered as many another had shuddered ere beginning this walk. For it was near the end of this path, in full sight of the bridge he must cross, that his friend, Algernon Etheridge, had been set upon and murdered so many years before; and the shadow of this ancient crime still lingered over the spot.

Determined not to stop or to cast one faltering look to right or left, he hurried on with his eyes fixed upon the ground and every nerve braced to resist the influence of the place and its undying memories. But with the striking of his foot against the boards of the bridge nature was too much for him, and his resolve vanished. Instead of hastening on he stopped, and, having stopped, paused long enough to take in all the features of the scene and any changes which time might have wrought. He even forced his shrinking eyes to turn and gaze upon the exact spot where his beloved Algernon had been found, with his sightless eyes turned to the sky.

This latter place, singular in that it lay open to the opposite bank without the mask of bush or tree to hide it, was in immediate proximity to the end of the bridge he had attempted to cross. It bore the name of Dark Hollow, and hollow and dark it looked in the universal gloom. But the power of its associations was upon him, and before he knew it he was retracing his steps as though drawn by a magnetism he could not resist, till he stood within this hollow and possibly on the very foot of ground from the mere memory of which he had recoiled for years.

A moment of contemplation—a sigh, such as only escapes the bursting heart in moments of extreme grief or desolation—and he tore his eyes from the ground to raise them slowly but with deep meaning, to something which rose from the brow of the hill in stark and curious outline not explainable in itself, but clear enough to one who had seen its shape by daylight. Judge Ostrander had thus seen it many times in the past, and knew just where to look for the one remaining chimney and solitary gable of a house struck many years before by lightning and left a grinning shell to mock the eye of all who walked this path or crossed this bridge.

Black amid blackness, with just the contrast of its straight lines to the curve of natural objects about it, it commanded the bluff, summoning up memories of an evil race cut short in a moment by an outraged Providence, and Judge Ostrander, marking it, found himself muttering aloud as he dragged himself slowly away: "Why should Time, so destructive elsewhere, leave one stone upon another of this accursed ruin?"

When he had reached the middle of the bridge he stopped short to look back at Dark Hollow and utter in a smothered groan, which would not be repressed, a name which by all the rights of the spot should have been Algernon's, but was not.

The utterance of this name seemed to startle him, for, with a shuddering look around, he hastily traversed the rest of the bridge and took the turn about the hill to where Factory road branched off toward the town. Here he stopped again and for the first time revealed the true nature of his destination. For when he moved on again it was to take the road along the bluff, and not the one leading directly into town.

This mean a speedy passing by the lightning-struck house. He knew, of course, and evidently shrank from the ordeal, for once up the hill and on the level stretch above, he resolutely forbore to cast a glance at its dilapidated fence and decayed gate posts. Had he not done this—had his eyes followed the long line of the path leading from these toppling posts to the face of the ruin, he would have been witness to a strange sight. For gleaming through the demolished heart of it—between the chimney on the one side and the broken line of the gable on the other—could be seen the half-circle of the moon suddenly released from the clouds which had hitherto enshrouded it. A weird sight, to be seen only when all conditions favored. It was to be seen here tonight; but the judge's eye was bent another way, and he passed on, unnoting.

The ground was high along this bluff; almost fifty feet above the level of the city upon which he had just turned his back. Of stony formation and much exposed to the elements, it had been considered an undesirable site by builders, and not a house was to be seen between the broken shell of the one he had just left, and the long, low, brilliantly illuminated structure ahead, for which he was evidently making.

The pant of a dozen motors, the shouting of various farewells and then the sudden rushing forth of a long line of automobiles proclaimed that the fete of the day was about over and that peace and order would soon prevail again in Claymore inn.

Without waiting for the final one to pass, the judge slid around to the rear and peered in at the kitchen door.

Three women were at work in this busiest of scenes, and the three women's heads came simultaneously together. There was reason for their whispers. His figure, his head, his face were all unusual, and at that moment highly expressive, and coming as he did out of the darkness, his presence had an uncanny effect upon their simple minds. They had been laughing before; they ceased to laugh now. Why?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIER

Line of Communication Must Remain Intact in Order to Provide Army With Supplies.

General Grant said that when he had re-established railroad communication at Chattanooga and so brought food to his starving army the soldiers called it the "cracker line." It is the most essential line in war, "Giard" writes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

The two armies facing each other in France and Belgium contain as many men as there are people in Philadelphia. At peace this city wears out 12,000 pairs of shoes every day. What must the soldiers wear out when constantly marching over rough country?

To feed Philadelphia requires daily many train-loads of provisions coming in all directions. A soldier, like a citizen, must be fed. He needs clothes, blankets, rifles, ammunition, and he requires them constantly.

The "cracker line" is the line that connects the army with its own stores to the rear. That's why we hear so much about cutting the enemy's line of communication. To cut such a line and keep it cut means starvation.

But we had two spectacular instances in the Civil war where such lines were cut without producing any particular results. Just prior to Gettysburg, General Stuart's Confederate cavalry rode entirely around the Union camp, crossing its "cracker line" on the way.

The following year Sheridan's troopers made a complete circuit of Lee's army in northern Virginia. Both these cavalry raids carried temporary terror to their foes, but neither was productive of any permanent good.

Round of Pleasure.

"Well," mused six-year-old Harry as he was being buttoned into a clean white suit, "this has been an exciting week, hasn't it, mother? Monday we went to the zoo, Wednesday I lost a tooth, Thursday was Lily's birthday party, Friday I was sick, yesterday I had my hair cut; and now here I am rushing off to Sunday school!"

Optimistic Thought.

Well has he lived who has lived well in obscurity.

"GUARDED" BY A CRAZY MAN

Sane Prisoner Gets a Suit of Clothes and Doesn't Think He Has Much Kick Coming.

When Frank Begosek, a Ravensdale coal miner, was examined by a lunacy commission and found not insane, he was ordered sent to the county hospital to recuperate for a few days. At the same time another patient from the jail was found insane and ordered to Steilacoom.

The deputy sheriff in charge of the two prisoners misunderstood the orders and reported to the jail officials that both men were "crazy" and had been ordered to Steilacoom. So Begosek was packed off to the asylum without protest. Later Deputy Sheriff John Cudihee went after him and tucked him in the county hospital.

Begosek was perfectly good humored about it. They had burned his clothes at Steilacoom and allotted him a new suit and a pair of shoes, and he will go home fitted out for the winter.

"It is a very good place, and the meals are plenty," said Begosek laconically, referring to Steilacoom.

"Begosek is entitled to the prize as the best-natured man in the world," said the guard. "When he went over, the real 'nut' with him imagined himself entirely sane and insisted on taking charge of Begosek and the deputy in charge humored him. So the sane man went to the asylum in charge of the crazy man, and there was never a hard word between them."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Caesar Met Check on Yser.

Official dispatches to the Belgian legation at Washington of the German failure to cross the Yser, caused legation officials to recall that Caesar suffered on the same ground.

"The meadows of the Yser," said a Belgian official recently, "constitute the ancient province of Menapie, where the legions of Caesar were checked. The story is so deep rooted among the people that a legend says a tree still stands there which is said to be the last one to which Caesar tied his horse, having been unable to travel farther."

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Wilmington, Del., June 24th, 1913.
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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the PostOffice as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JAN. 23, 1915

DEMOCRACY'S FLUKE

NO administration ever entered upon its career with more general good wishes from all classes of citizens for its success, than this one of President Wilson.

The country was so heartily sick of Mr. Taft and his base reactionary policies that all the people even those who did not vote for Mr. Wilson, were willing to give him a fair trial; and, indeed, in view of his excellent record as governor of New Jersey, they looked to see him give the country an example of wise, firm leadership.

But alas! though for a time he seemed to do well, his administration, is more and more proving a disappointment and that great body of intelligent citizens who in these days of a slacker partisan allegiance largely form that omnipotent thing men call "public opinion", are more and more concluding that yet again the Democrotic party and its president are showing themselves incapable of running the government. Mr. Wilson is the second Democratic president the people have chosen in 52 years, and if one may judge from the popular expression at the ballot box in November which reduced a Democratic House majority of 147 to 29, he is likely to be the last one for probably another half century.

One blunder has followed upon the heels of another. First came the shameful surrender to Great Britain of the rights of our own coast-wise shipping in the Panama Canal our own money had built, a surrender doubly shameful because it had not been expected, far less claimed by England and what is more, was flatly at variance with the Democratic platform as well as with Mr. Wilson's repeated utterances on the stump.

Then the inglorious smirching of the Nation's fame, in the Venzuela matter! This amazing confession of national dishonor, as gratuitous as false, Venezuelan politicians eagerly seized upon as an excuse to blackmail this country to the amount of $25 000,000!

This sum is either too much or too little. It the United States in building the Panama Canal has been guilty of usurping Venezuelan territory, then the only proper reparation will be to turn over the whole canal to that state! To be consistant, Mr. Wilson should restore to Venezuela what he has not already dragooned Congress into presenting to England.

The "watchful waiting" Mexican policy has proved an utter fizzle. Up to date it has resulted in the destruction of about $2,000,000,000 of private property, over one-half owned by Americans, and in the murder of 300 Americen citizens, and that absurd performance which cost dearly in blood and money, the taking of Vera Cruz. For what? To enforce a salute to the flag, whioh has not yet been given!

No better illustration is needed of the contempt with which Mr. Bryan's feeble, grape-juice statesmanship is viewed by the half dozen grafting greaser generals, than Carranza's action in levying extortionate tribute upon certain English oil companies down there, coupled wtth the threat of confiscation if not paid.

Mr. Bryan's feeble remonstrances were contemptuously ignored, but the mere suggestion that the English Ambassador take vigorous action brought Carranza down from his high horse in a jiffy! An English warship at Tampico means something.

The whole foreign policy of this administration is the jest of the chancelleries of Europe! Mr. Byran, our Secretary of State—"premier" to use their term—has made himself a laughingstock there, and brought his high office into merited contempt.

At a time when the public business was critical, and wherein delays might have been ruinous, this pedlar of fine phrases was gadding about the country with a motley crowd of lecturers, yodelers—and, if we err not, of dime museum freaks—raking in the shekels at Chautauqua entertainments!

Conceive for a moment, if you can, what all England, plus the Continent, would say, were Premier Asquith thus to abdicate the weighty concerns of of state to join some roving band of comedians, jugglers, what not, and traipse about the country spouting for so much a night! And yet just that has been the dignified course followed by the "premier" of this precious Democratic administration.

Finally, before a single shot had been fired in the European war, the administration that was to have been such a shining example of "economy", had through its pork barrrl statesmanship and general bad management of the fiscus, made the odious stamp tax a necessity.

OUR ASSESSMENT

FOR many years the Trnscript has called time after time, to the foolish, expensive and archaic manner in which the counties in this state collect their taxes. It took the demand of the Building Inspector of Wilmington for a fee of $500 for the furnishing of a carbon copy of his report to the Councils of that city for the use of the Levy Court to bring some other of our newspapers to an understanding of just how bad the system is. Every Evening has an editorial on the subject, in which the weak suggestion is made that the City give the Inspector an assistant and make a part of the duties of the assistant the furnishing of this information to the Levy Court. While not expressing an opinion on the matter of an assistant Building Inspector, that being a matter in which we are not interested enough to inquire as to the need thereof, we do think that it is like so many of the changes made in Delaware laws, in that it does not go to the root of the matter but merely applies a local anesthetic to relieve the present pain. As we said last week, we have no well digested or personal plan to solve the problem, but are of the belief that the present Legislature should provide for a commission to work out a complete new system, one that would furnish a means by which the same basis of assessment should be used in valuing a house in the city of Wilmington and a house of the same character and cost in the town of Middletown. We admit that we are favorably impressed with the Maryland assessment law, which requires the owner of real and personal property to make a sworn return of the true value in cash, not at a forced sale, to the assessment board, who after an investigation and being satisfied that the return is correct place just that valuation on all property. It has well been said that the amount of the assessed valuation is of little importance so that the whole table basis is made on the same valuation.

But in reference to the peculiar condition in Wilmington, where properties are changing owners almost daily, and repairs and improvements made all the time, it is important that the county assessment be kept up to date. It has always seemed to us that the simple common sense way out this situation would be for the City to assess and collect the county taxes. In other words, the City has a complete machine, and at present a far more reliable one than the county's, for the assessment of property. Why should it be necessary to have five county employees to go over and duplicate the work of the city employees? Why could not the Council of Wilmington certify to the Levy Court of New Castle County the fact that the assessed valuation of the City is so many million dollars? And carrying the same further, why could not the Levy Court then certify to the Council that the county tax rate is so many cents on the hundred dollars, and the City then collect the county tax at the same time and with the same force as the City tax is collected, and the county pay the City a fair compensation for the work done? The taves are laid on the same classses of property, the law in reference to rebates and penalties is practically the same in both cases. The only advantage of the present system is that it provides places for political workers, who are not always chosen for their presumed efficiency in office. It costs the county no less than $10,000 annually to assess and collect the taxes in the city, at least half of which could be saved by the above system. We would be glad if the papers of the city would discuss this proposition and ascertain the views of the people who think of these things.

A NEEDED REFORM

MR. Letherbury, the Representative from this District, has offered an amendment to the constitution providing for a reform that is badly needed. No one knows except those who have business with the Courts just how much loss is entailed on the public and how much inconvenience is placed on the judiciary by the present system of considering the Clerks of the Courts as rewards for political service. And yet we doubt if interest enough can be shown to impress the members of Legislature with its importance There is so much of the spirit that acts the thought that having elected a Legislature, it is up to them to do what is needed. Theoretically this is correct, but it must be borne in mind always that the political boss who desires to have places for rewarding his friends is ever on the job to work on the members of Assembly to kill such measures, which by so much restrict his power to hold allegiance.

Mr. Letherbury has also introduced a constitutional amendment providing for the reduction of the number of registration days from five to three. This should also pass, as it is directly in line with Governor Miller's economy platform. It costs at least $20 for each day's sitting of the Board of Registration in each district, and the records show that on the second and fourth days the total average of registrations is about 10 per district per day. These could be just as well provided for on the other three days. When it is remembered that there are about 150 districts in this county alone, the saving is seen to be at least $6,000 to the state in every election year. This amenpment is open to the same objection that the first one is, that is, it cuts down the profits of political workers. This may be enough to beat it, and probably will be, if the people do not make themselves heard at Dover or by speaking to their representatives and Senators as they see them.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

That a concerted effort is being made throughout Sussex County by the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to force State-wide prohibition for Delaware is shown by the fact that members of the union have had petitions prepared and are engaged at the present time obtaining signers. They seem to be leaving no stone unturned and are procuring the signatures of both women, and men, even buttonholeing" men whom they know to be rabid "wets." It is believed that they will endeavor, through some means, if possible, to prevent the shipment of liquors into this county, and there is a liklihood of some measure dealing with the liquor question being presented at this session of the Legislature.

While the White Ribboners may make a move and have a bill presented similar to the Hazel bill which will "hold water" if tested before the Supreme Court of the State, yet the fact that a majority of the members of the Assembly from this county are "wets" must not be overlooked. It is safe to say, unless some of them prove traitors as was the case at the last session, that liguor legislation will be passed at this session, insofar as Sussex County is concerned. The line between the "wets" and "drys" in Sussex County is to sharply drawn that a majority of the politicians are reluctant to tell to which faction they belong, fearing that it may mean their political death In order to get the annoying question out of politics, a majority are in favor of a bill being passed by the Legislature allowing the voters to vote on the question every presidential election at the same time the officials are voted for.

In this way, it is contended, the liquor question would not be made a campaign issue so much as it is now, and, moreover, it would give both sides an equal chance. But not being able to vote on the question, the "wets" contend they are not being treated fairly; and that as couditions are at this time it is a one-sided question since that vast throng of "wets" in the county have no voice.

There are hundreds of men who are lined up with the "wet" forces against any measure being presented to the Legislature which has for its purpose the prohibiting of shipments of liquor from "wet" territory into this county It may be said, however, that there are hundreds of "dry" men, who voted with the "dry" forces at the local option election solely to rid the towns of saloons, who at the same time are greater drinkers than many of the staunch "wet" men. On the other hand scores upon scores of the most influential citizens of this county are "wet", although they never take a drink. Many church members can be found who are opposed to making the county a sahara solely because of the fact that they desire to have liquor in their homes for medicinal purposes. Although they ore opposed to saloons, yet at the same time they are opposed to such laws as the Hazel Act which was effective for a time.

The "wet" forces contend that Sussex County would not be "dry" to-day had it not been for "dry" voter's assistants who worked in the election booths for the "drys" cause, and turned hundreds of votes to the "dry" forces- The "drys" make the same contention against the "wets," and claim they were robbed of votes. The liquor question is one of the greatest that confronts the residents of Sussex County and more interest is taken in it from time to time than in the construction of good roads which are a necessity in order that the county may make advanced strides. Men who were once staunch friends have been made bitter enemies on account of this vital question. Nothing more pleasing to Sussex Countains, it is contended, could be done by this session of the Legislature than to make provision for giving the people a right to vote at certain intervals. By so doing it would not be made a campaign issue from year to year.

Alabama Peach Trees
C. R. CLAYTON
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Intensive Sleeping

There seems to be such a thing as intensive sleeping, just as we have intensive gardening and farming. It has been shown experimentally that repose is deepest during the first hour or two, and that sleep becomes more shallow, more superficial, thereafter; and it is conceivable that by sleeping intensively for two or three hours we might secure such actual rest as we now obtain by dissipating it over seven or eight hours. It would be interesting to know more than we do about comparative sleep in the various animals. The authorities state that birds, despite their enormous activities and more intense metabolism, sleep very little. The dog, which appears to sleep so much is said to be the most wakable of animals. Man is regarden as the soundest sleeper and the least wakable among all creatures. It has been suggested that this sleep-relation between dog and man, companions from preglacial ages, which has been so conductive to their mutual preservation is another example of life that we call symboisis—Frederick.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of 2d Plu Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Blackbird hundred, New Castle County, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY
THE 30th DAY OF JANUARY, 1915
at 2 o'clock, P. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz:

All the following described tract of land situate in Blackbird hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, to-wit:

A tract of land called and known by the name of the "Cornelius Walker Farm," bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the centre of the road leading from Blackbird to Fleming's Landing, in the line of the Home Farm, thence with the centre of the Public Road north seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes west, seventy-nine and six-tenths perches to a stake at the west side of road; thence with said side of road south twenty-degrees west eleven perches to a stake in centre of said road, corner for land formerly of Gedeon E. Hukill; thence with the line of said Hukill and centre of said road south eighty-seven degrees west thirty-seven perches to a stake in said Hukill's and corner for land formerly of Abraham Bratton; thence with said Bratton's line north forty degrees west one hundred and thirty-three and five-tenth perches to a stake in road leading from Taylor's Brsdge; thence with same north eighty-eight degrees thirty minutes east, one hundred and forty-eight and two-tenths perches to a stake in line of said Bratton's and corner for said Fleming's land; from thence with line of said Fleming's land south seven degrees and forty-five minutes west, one hundred and forty-three perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and eleven acres of land more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Douns, mortgagor and terre tenant, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., January 13th, 1915.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During JAN., 1915,
From 7 to 12 A. M.

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN FORT PENN,
SATURDAY, JAN. 30th, 1915
From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, JAN. 30th, 1915
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES.
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN
Middletown, Del., Jan. 5, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. clear of Taxes payable to the Stockholders on and after January 15, 1915.
JNO. S. CROUCH, Cashier.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE CO. NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA
Odessa, Del., Jan. 6, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual divident of THREE AND ONE HALF (3 1-2) PER CENT. clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 13, 1915.
JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN
Middletown, Del., Dec. 26, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3 1-2) per cent. clear of Taxes payable to the stockholders on and after January 1, 1915.
JAS. D. DAVIS, Jr., Cashier.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

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SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL . . . $ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . 775,000
DEPOSITS . . . 2,500,000

The successful couduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

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Shur Shine
The best Scratch Remover.

Unsurpassed for cleaning and dusting Furniture of all kinds, Automobiles, Carriages, and hard-wood floors.

Sold by mail and packed in unbreakable mailing cases; thus assuring you of no breakage. 4 ounce bottle post paid, 25c.

Mail orders filled the same day received.

Address,
Shur-Shine, P. O. Box No. 272.
Middletown, - Del.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JAN. 30th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 8—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICETO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY.
During JAN., 1915,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

N. W. VANHORN,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

M. BANNING & SON.
Dealers in General Merchandise
EAST MAIN STREET

Now, the Holiday rush is past, but we still have some Goods to sell as you will see by our Special Cash Prices for one week on the following items:

Best pack of 10c, 3lb. cans, Tomatoes at $1.00 a doz.

Van Camps Pork & Beans with Tomato Sauce 20c-3lb. cans at $2.00 a doz., 15c 2lb. cans at $1.50 a doz., and 10c-1lb. cans at $1.00 a doz.

Mispillion Early June Peas, regular 12c a can, at $1.00 a dozen.

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, regular 20c a can, at $2.20 a dozen.

Blue Star Early June Peas, regular 15c a can at $1.44 a dozen.

Cohocton Early June Peas, regular 15c a can, at $1.30 a dozen.

Snipe Brand Cream Sugar Corn, regular 10c a can, at $1.00 a dozen.

Santa Claro Evaporated Peaches, 11lbs. for $1.00.

Extra Fine Horse Shoe Evaporated Peaches, 10lbs, for $1.00.

National Rolled Oats, 12 packages for $1.10.

Star of Alaska Salmon, regular 12c a can, at $1.25 a dozen.

Hotel Astor Rice, regular 10c a lb., now 12lbs. for $1.00.

Hotel Astor Coffee, regular 35c a lb., for 27c.

Good Luck Yeast Powder, regular 5c a can, now 7 cans for 25c.

A lot of Smyrna Rugs, regular $1.00, for 90c.

A lot of Agate Coffee Pots, regular 35c for 25c.

Inlaid Linoleum, regular $1.00 a yard, for 80c.

A lot of Glass Sewing Lamps, regular 60c, for 50c.

Don't miss this Special offer, as it will last only a few days.

M. BANNING & SON
PHONE No. 60.
MIDDLETOWN, - - DELAWARE.

Do You Contemplate Building
a New Home or Installing Heat or
Plumbing Fixtures in Your Present One?

If so let us estimate on the cost of the same for you. No costs to you. We have on exhibition a complete line of Kitchen and Bath room Fixtures in our show room at Seventh and French streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Where there are no Sewers Septic Drainage a Specialty. None but licensened plumbers who must stand an examination of 70 per cent. or over employed.

All Material and Work Guaranteed.

THE BAILY HEATING AND PLUMBING COMPANY
Seventh and French Sts., Wilmington, Del.

JOS. R. HELDMYER
Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1-2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlett 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

Eggs 30 and 35c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 42c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

English Walnuts, 22c, Paper Shell Almonds 34c, Filberts 23c, Pecans 25c, Butter Nuts 16c. The best and sweetest Oranges 25c dozen. Full line of the best Christmas Candies.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET
PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A COLONIAL DAME

or a lady of fashion in our day deserves to be surrounded by furniture fashioned in elegance and good taste. It costs no more to make a careful inspection of the extensive stocks of furniture in our warerooms. Good furniture costs no more than slip shod and poorly finished furniture. Our prices will fittingly compare with those of other establishments.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

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